# THE PEACE TREATY.

Herald Special Report from Versailles.

Resume of the Preliminaries of Peace.

The Territory Ceded and the Future Frontier of France.

Arrangements for the Evacuation of the Country.

Departments to be Occupied Until the Indemnity is Paid.

All Prisoners to be Immediately Released.

The Peace Treaty Signed by the Emperor of Germany.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 3, 1871. I have received the following despatch from the special correspondent of the NEW YORK HERALD at Versailles, dated at nine o'clock last night. Your correspondent telegraphs :-THE PEACE TREATY.

The following is a résumé of the preliminaries of peace and convention between Count Bismarck and the other German Plenipotentiaries with MM. Thiers and Favre.

THE CESSION OF TERRITORY. ARTICLE 1 provides that France renounces

all right to the territories named as follows:-The line of demarcation between France and Germany, as at first proposed, is retained, with one exception. It commences in the northwestern frontier, at the canton of Cattenom, in the Department of the Moselle, runs thence to Thionville, Briey and Gorze; skirts the southwestern and southern boundaries arrondissement of Metz, thence in a direct line to Chateau and at Pettoncourt, in that arrondissement, turns and follows the crest of the mountains between the valleys of the rivers Seille and Vezouze, in the Department of Meurthe, to the canton of Schirmeck, in the northwestern corner of the Department of the Vosges; thence it runs to Saales, dividing that commune, and after that coincides with the western frontiers of the Upper and Lower Rhine Departments until it reaches the canton of Belfort; thence it passes diagonally to the canton of Delle, and there terminates by reaching the Swiss frontier.

An alteration made at the last moment in these boundaries gives Belfort to France and cedes additional territory around Metz to Germany.

These lines are to mark the boundary of the territory which the German empire shall possess forever. A high commission is to be formed, composed of representatives of both nations, to regulate the frontier. The follow ing modifications are, however, allowed:-In the Department of Moselle the villages of Marie aux Chenes and of Vionville are to belong to the Germans, and in the Department of Haut Rhin the city and fortress of Belfort are to remain in possession of the French.

Aur. 2. It is agreed in this article that France shall pay to Germany five milliards of francs as a war indemnity-one milliard, at least in 1871, and the rest in the space of three years from the ratification of the treaty

THE WAR INDEMNITY.

THE EVACUATION OF FRANCE.

ARTICLE 3 provides that the evacuation of Trance by the German forces shall commence on the ratification of the treaty by the National Assembly. The German troops will then immediately quit Paris and the left bank of the Seine, and also the Departments of Cher, Indre et Loire and Seine Inferieure. The French troops will remain behind the Loire till the signature of a definitive treaty of peace, excepting in Paris, where the garrison is not to exceed 40,000 men. The Germans are to evacuate the right bank of the Seine gradually after the signature of a definitive treaty of peace and the payment of half a million of francs. After the payment of two milliards the Germans are to hold only the departments of Marne, Ardennes, Meuse, Vosges and Meurthe and the fortress of Belfort. After the payment of three milliards the Germans are to keep only 50,000 troops in France; but if sufficient money guarantees are given the Germans will evacuate the country completely at once; otherwise the three milliards will carry interest at the rate of five per cent per annum from the ratification of the treaty to final payment.

THE INHABITANTS OF THE CEDED TERRITORY. ART 4. The German troops are to make no further regulations, but the French govern ment will find food for the army of occupation, In the ceded departments favorable arrangements will be made with the inhabitants, and time will be given them to move out if they please. No obstacle will be placed in the way of their emigration.

PRISONERS OF WAR TO BE RELEASED. ART. 6. It is provided in this article that all prisoners of war shall be liberated immediately after the ratification of the treaty.

The French railways are to lend carriages and engines to the Germans at the same price as they charge the French government,

FINAL SIGNING OF THE TREATY. ART. 7. Immediately on the ratification of the treaty it will be definitely signed at

MANAGEMENT OF THE OCCUPIED DEPARTMENTS. ART. 8. In this it is agreed that the management of all the occupied departments shall be handed over to French officials, subject, however, to the German commanders, in the interest of the German troops.

OTHER MATTERS.

ART. 9. It is well understood that the Germans have no anthority over the departments not occupied by them.

ART. 10. These presents are to be submitted and done by the 26th of February. THE AGREEMENT FOR THE OCCUPATION OF

The subsequent Convention provides as

Article 1 prolongs the armistice to the 12th

Article 2 provides for the occupation of Paris by 30,000 Germans, and agrees to the separation of the French and German troops. Article 3 agrees that no more requisitions shall be made by the German troops. If any

are made the mistake will be rectified. The treaty winds up with the usual words, "Done at Versailles, this 26th of February,

Count Blamarck Notified of the Ratification of the Treaty-It is Signed by the Emperor-The War Indemnity. LONDON, March 3, 1871.

I send the following report for the information of the New York HERALD:-

THE TREATY SIGNED BY THE EMPEROR. A Versailles telegram dated the 3d says that M. Favre to-day notified Count Von Bismarck of the vote of the National Assembly, ratifying the preliminaries of peace. Count Von Bismarck at once replied that he was ready to exchange formal ratifications, and that the Emperor had already signed the

THE WAR INDEMNITY.

A despatch from Versailles says the French indemnity is payable in three instalments, viz.:-One milliard of thalers in 1871, two milliards in 1872 and two milliards in 1873. Interest is only payable on the last instalment, from which the proportion of the debt appertaining to Alsace and Lorraine, estimated at one-half milliard of thalers, and the cost of the railways in Eastern France, is to be de-

### FRANCE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. The National Guards Ordered Home-League

Against Germans. LONDON, March 3, 1871.

I forward the following reports for the New

A despatch from Bordeaux dated to-day says that the government has ordered the immediate return of the mobilized National Guards to their homes.

LEAGUE AGAINST GERMANS.

A league is being formed at Havre to prevent the return of German employés.

Smallpox at La Rochelle.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1871. The State Department here has received

advices from the United States Consul at La Rochelle to the effect that the smallpox is raging there in the most virulent form.

# BELGIUM.

Peace Progress-Reduction of the Army.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 3, 1871. I have received HERALD telegram advices from Belgium, dated in Brussels yesterday evening, which announce that the Belgian army is being placed on a peace footing, and that the militia have een already sent to their homes.

The European Peace Congress Plenipotentiaries, who formerly met in Geneva, will hold their sittings at the Hotel de Ville, Brussels,

# DOMINION OF CANADA.

Ravages of the Smallpox in New Bruns-

wick-Aid for the Destitute French. Sr. JOHN, N. B., March 8, 1871. Several new cases of smallpox and two deaths are reported. Compulsory vaccination begins to-morrow. The whole city is laid out in districts, with medical officers for each. Several members of the government are in the city perfecting arrangements with the Board of Health for preventing further spread of the disease.

John Boyd has remitted to the Lord Mayor of London the sum of \$2,000, the proceeds of concerts and subscriptions in aid of the destitute French.

At half-past eight o'clock last night a dispute arose in the coffin store of Michael Carroll, at No. 31 Madison street, between Edward Sheridan and Miles McKean, during which the latter stabled the former in the left side with a knife, indicting a severe and probably fatal wound. The injured man was removed to Park Hospital, and Sheridan ar-rested by officer Finn, of the Fourth precinct.

# EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, March 5—1-30 P.
M.—Consois unchanged. American securities armer. United
States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 923; 1865, 924; 1867, 913;
ten-forties, 99. Stocks steady and unchanged.
Liverpool. Cotton Market.—Liverpool. March 3—
Noon.—The Cotton Brokers' Association reports the market
duil and depreased, estimating the sales of the day a 8,000
lands, barely 734d.; middling Orleans, 734d. a 73-d.
The Ostton Brokers' Weekly Circular reports:—Sales of
the week, 68,000 bales, of which 14,000 ales were taken for
exportation and 3,000 bales for speculation, Total stock
reports of the week, 23,000 bales, of which 18,000 bales were taken for
file,000 bales, of which 859,000 bales were taken for
file,000 bales, of which 859,000 bales were taken for
file,000 bales, of which 859,000 bales were taken for
Althe close of business yesterdes, of which 18,000 bales
at the close of business yesterdes week were 24,000 bales
or shipped from New Orleans in March and April, not below
good ordinary, were made at 75-d., and of low middlings
shipped at Charleston or Savanush in February, March and
April at 71.
Vesterday, there arrived the steamship Italy from New
Vesterday, there arrived the steamship Italy from New April at 7d. Yesterday there arrived the steamship Italy from New York, February 18, with 2,515 bales of coxon.
Liverbool. Berkabstlyfys Markett. Liverbool.
March 2. Noon.—Wheat. Red Western. No. 2 to No. 1, 10s.
9d. to 11s. 3d.; winter, 11s. 5d. Corn.—No. 2 mixed, new, 25s.
Peas.—52s. 5d. Receipts of wheat for three days, 1,50s. quarters.
Liveurool, Provintons Market.—Liveurool, March 3—P. M., Beer-116s, 6d. Bacon—Short rib middles, 50s, 6d. Pork.—94s.
Perrouven Market. London, March 3—1:30 P. M., — Spirite cetroleum, 13d a 44d.

# PARIS.

Herald Special Report from Versailles.

Expected Evacuation of the City by the Germans.

Arrangements Making for Their Withdrawal.

The Parisians Getting More Excited.

CASES OF MOB VIOLENCE REPORTED

Democratic Committee Arming the People.

FEARS OF RIOTS AND DISORDER.

Barricades Raised in Belleville, La Vitlette and Montmartre.

### EVACUATION OF PARIS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Popular Rejoicing Over the Plan of Prussian Evacuation-Solemn Ratification of the Treaty of Peace-The Royal Entry-General Vinoy and Count Bismarck-German Soldiers in the Louvre-French Agitation at the Incident-Minister Favre's Letter or the Occupation.

LONDON, March 3, 1871.

The HERALD correspondent in Paris telegraphs specially the following report of the condition of affairs as it existed in the city at the hour of nine o'clock this morning :-

REPORTS OF EVACUATION. He says :- There is a vast amount of rejoic-

ing prevalent in the city in consequence of the circulation of the report that the Prussians intend to evacuate the place immediately. RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED.

The ratification of the treaty of peace between France and Prussia was solemnly concluded by a formal exchange, or rechange, of the attested articles at Versailles at a late hour yesterday evening.

The Emperor William intended to make a solemn royal visit to Paris to-day, but the project was upset by the rapidity of legislative action by the National Assembly of France. ARRANGEMENTS FOR EVACUATION.

Yesterday afternoon General Vinoy received a telegram from Count Bismarck, in which the Prussian Premier requested him to despatch officers immediately to Versailles so as to arrange the conditions and plan of the evacuation to-day.

General De Walden left Paris, consequently, at six o'clock in the evening for Versailles, duly commissioned to complete the details with General Moltke, who will act on behalf of the Emperor William.

A considerable amount of commotion prevailed in the streets of Paris yesterday, but there was no serious trouble.

GERMAN SOLDIERS MOBBED IN PARIS.

A few German soldiers, wearing their side arms, visited the gallery of the Louvre. The French populace became excited at the fact of the appearance of the Germans outside of the line of demarcation which had been already agreed on, and General Vinoy, observing the growing trouble, persuaded the German efficers to order the men back.

The gate of the Tuileries was closed.

LETTER FROM FAVRE TO BISMAROK. Minister Jules Favre has written a letter, couched in very indignant terms, on the subject of the manner in which the occupation of the city was conducted, and urging Bismarck in strong terms that the Germans evacuate Paris immediately.

VIOLENCE.

Several cases are reported of assault and abuse of persons who were supposed to have communicated with the Germans. FEARS OF RIOTS.

Yesterday a number of barricades were raised in Belleville, Montmartre and La Villette. Arms have been distributed to the people by the Democratic Committee. This creates fears that riots and disorders will take place after the evacuation. Nevertheless, the departure of the Germans is looked for eagerly

The Germans to Retire Behind the Seine-Return of the Emperor to Germany-Paris Quiet-Mob Outrages-The Evacuation De-LONDON, March 3, 1871.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times telegraphs to that paper, under date of yesterday, the following intelligence, which I forward specially for the NEW YORK

TO RETIRE BEHIND THE SEINE.

The correspondent states that the Army of Prince Frederick Charles, of Prussia, will retire immediately behind the Seine, and that the Emperor William and the Crown Prince, of Germany, will leave Versailles shortly

The night passed quietly in Paris. The avenues leading to the Champs Elysées were strongly guarded.

OUTRAGES.

populace on citizens who were suspected of being friendly to the Germans.

THE EVACUATION OF PARIS DEMANDED.

After the reception of the news of the signing of the treaty of peace between France and Prussia the foreign Ministers resident in the city went to Versailles to officially demand the evacuation of Paris by the Germans.

#### THE OCCUPATION.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The German Bivonac-A Row-Visit to the Occupied Quarters-Drunk and Weeping Patriots-Return to the French Lines-The National Guards-Expected Evacuation.

LONDON, March 3, 1871. I have received the following despatch from the New York HERALD correspondent in Paris, dated yesterday. He says :-

THE GERMAN BIVOUAG. On Wednesday night, after the entry of the Germans, the troops, who were quite weary, bivouacked in the Champs Elysées. They

made holes in the ground and lighted fires in them. Across the holes they placed sticks, on which they suspended their cans of soup. A ROW. A slight disturbance took place at the

barriere. Several Prussians entered and asked for coffee. The Frenchmen refused to supply them and a row ensued. Finally the parties came to blows, but, fortunately, there was no blood shed.

A VISIT TO THE OCCUPIED QUARTER.

After five o'clock in the evening none of the public were allowed to enter the Prussian quarter, but the possession of a powerful document, which I exhibited, admitted me. I found the Germans behaving in a most orderly manner. Many of them were examining the public buildings of interest. All their horses are picketed on the pavements of the streets.

RETURN TO THE PRENCH LINES.

After remaining in the German limits for a brief while I returned to the French quarter, and was sharply scrutinized both by soldiers, including the sentries, and by the citizens. Every precaution was taken against a rising. The city was wonderfully quiet. Some few pedestrians were drunk, and one of these tried to embrace me, weeping at the time over the unhappy fate of his beloved country.

THE NATIONAL GUARDS. The National Guards of Paris have declared that they will not part with the artillery they have seized. They have taken the mitrailleuses to the top of the hill of Montmartre to avoid giving them up; but, on the whole, they are very quiet. Black flags in large numbers are floating over various parts of the city.

EXPECTED DEPARTURE OF THE GERMANS. It is reported that the Prussians will leave

Mob Violence-Belleville and Montmartre in Arms-No Evacuation till Ratifications are Exchanged. LONDON March S. 1871

The special correspondent of the NEW YORK HERALD sends me the following despatch dated at Amiens yesterday (Thursday) evening. He

I left Paris Wednesday afternoon, after witnessing the entry of the German forces. There was no fighting, but a great deal of bad language was indulged in. Two women were stripped to the skin by the roughs (blouses) for fraternizing with the Prussians.

BELLEVILLE AND MONTMARTRE IN ARMS. At Belleville and Montmartre the people are in an excited state. The mob has possession

of 200 pieces of artillery, while General Vinoy has only six. NO EVACUATION TILL THE TREATY IS FINALLY

RATIFIED.

The Emperor of Germany and the Prince Imperial will not enter Paris. In answer to a communication from Jules Favre Count Bismarck insists that the ratification of the treaty of peace signed by M. Thiers and the fifteen

Commissioners of the National Assembly shall be exchanged for the German ratification before the evacuation of Paris.

# ADDITIONAL REPORTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Arrangements for Evacuation-Paris Excited-Germans in the Louvre-The Olive Branch Rejected-Prussian Officers in Paris-Favre

Gone to Versailles. LONDON, March 3, 1871. I am enabled to report, for the information of the NEW YORK HERALD, that the French authorities are endeavoring to make such arrangements with the Prussians as will hasten

PARIS EXCITED. It is believed the Germans will leave this

evening, or at the latest to-morrow morning. There is in consequence great excitement in GERMANS IN THE LOUVER.

the evacuation of Paris.

A crowd of the Parisians observing some Prussians in the courts of the Louvre and the Place du Carronsel yesterday attempted to use force for their expulsion, but were kept back by a line of troops and pieces of cloth were hung over the gate to hide the Prussians. Conflicts are expected if the Germans do not soon evacuate the city.

THE OLIVE BRANCH REJECTED. Sor of the Germans wished to pass the

line of demarcation, offering their hands and Very numerous outrages, of greater or less saying, "Now peace is concluded we are degree of violence, were perpetrated by the friends," but were repulsed with the reply,

"We are conquered, but, with the conditions imposed by Bismarck, we never can be friends.'

PRUSSIAN OFFICERS IN PARIS.

Some disguised Prussian officers penetrated into the city, but were soon recognized, and, their lives being in danger from the people, were protected by the authorities and reconducted to the German lines.

GETTING THREATENING. The populace are less calm than yesterday. FAVRE GONE TO VERSAILLES.

A despatch from Paris says that M. Favre went to Versailles yesterday to demand the immediate evacuation of Paris, by virtue of the terms of the onvention.

# THE POPE AND THE LAY KING.

Herald Special Report from Rome.

The Sovereign Pontiff to Remain in the Holy City.

Hierarchical Review of the Existing Situation.

The Question of a Flight from the Vatican-Defeat of the Alarmists.

### DECLINING HEALTH OF HIS HOLINESS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, March 3, 1871.

I have received a special HERALD telegram from Rome, dated in the Holy City yesterday, in which your correspondent reports the existing situation of the Pontificate, as it is affected by the Italian occupation in the present, and likely to be influenced in the future by the temporal policy of his Holiness, Pope Pius the Ninth, and by the declining health of the Sovereign Pontiff.

I transmit the letter by special cable telegram to New York.

The HERALD correspondent writes as follows:-The report which has been in circulation for some months past, both in England and America, to the effect that his Holiness Pope Pius the Ninth had resolved to leave Rome in face of the Italian royal lay entry to the city, is not true, as I have ascertained from very excellent and distinguished authority.

TO REM AIN AT THE CENTER.

The Pope will remain in Rome so long as he is assured that actual personal insult or personal violence, which was at one time feared, are not imminent, by reason of the altered condition of the government and the excitement or confusion incident thereon.

HIERARCHICAL DEBATE AND RESOLVES. The subject matter of the Pope's departure from the city or otherwise was discussed seriously between his Holiness and the Cardinal Secretary of State, Antonelli, at the in-

stigation of the chiefs of the Jesuit order; but

the Pope, acting according to the promptings of his own independent judgment, decided to remain-cheerfully and with good grace. It is said that Pio Nono reasoned on the premises in the light that, if he should leave

the Vatican, the officers of the Italian govern-

ment would immediately confiscate both the

palace and its contents for the use of the

HIS HOLINESS' HEALTH DECLINING.

I can also state, as another reason for his not adopting any hastily-considered resolve, that the aged and venerable Pontiff is just now suffering from general debility; his health is weak, and he entertains the opinion that if he took his departure from the Holy City under such circumstances the Christian peoples would be told, perhaps say, that the Papacy had been really discomfitted towards the close

The German Mission to the Court of the Holy See.

With regard to the representation of the lay governments near the Court of the Holy See I can state to the HERALD that his Excellency the Bavarian Minister here has provisionally assumed the functions of German Ambassador near the Pope, in place of Count Von Arnim, who has been transferred from Rome by the Emperor William, and commissioned as his Majesty's Ambassader to the French government in Paris.

THE FILKING CASE.

ALBANY, March 3, 1871. The testimony in the Fukins case to-day was with egard to the prisoner's financial embarrassment prior to the robbery, the pistol he purchased at the pawnbroker's and the identification of the revolver found near the scene of the robbery as the one sold by Scott on the day of the robbery; also identifying the money sent by the express on that day.

# THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest and Best Newspaper in the Country.

The WERKLY HERALD of the present week, now

ready, contains a splendid map representing the Triumphal Entry of the German Army into Paris, ogether with full details of the event by cable from r special correspondent in Paris; alse Telegraphic Despatches from All Parts of the World; another batch of interesting letters from our special correspondents attached to the 8t. Domingo Expedition; the Darien Canal Expedition; the Joint High Commission; Eric Classification Fraud and the Execution of Join Jackson at Pittaylvania Court House, Va. It also contains the latest news by telegraph from Washington; Artistic, Literary, Fashionable, Potical, Reingtons and Sporting Intelligence; Obituary Notices; Amusements; Chronological; Facetiæ; Editorial Articles on the prominent topics of the day; Our Agricultural Budget; Reviews of the Cattle, Horse, Dry Goods and Boot and Shoe Markets; Financial and C minercial intelligence, and accounts of all the important and interesting events of the week. Despatches from All Parts of the World; anothe counts of all the important and interesting of the week.

Trans:—Single subscription, \$2: Three copies, \$5: Five copies, \$3: Ten copies, \$15: Single copies, ave cents each. A limited number of advertisements tagerted in the Werkly Heralic.

Premier Gladstone's Motion for Extraordinary Power in Ireland-Exciting Debate-Excoutive Difficulties in the Green Isle-Mr. Disraeli's Assault on the Cabinet Policy-Ministers Sustained on a Division.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 3, 1871.

important and quite interesting character:-In the House of Commons yesterday evening, Mr. thire resumed the debate upon the Irish question He urged the withdrawat of the motion for "a comgreater powers to enable the government to effects ally repress the mischief of secret combinations in freiand, and particularly in Westmeath county; and a return to the policy of authorizing the government

My cable report of the Parliamentary proceedings,

government had, by its motion, confessed the failure of the Irish pottcy." Premier Gladstone, in routy, objected to the course suggested by the memoer from North Lancashire, which, he said, "was based on the exaggerated state-

to entirely suspend the writ of habeas corpus in

cases of absolute necessity." He said "that the

ments of Mr. Goscoen In the course of further discussion and in reply to some remarks of Mr. Disraeli the Premier said no was quite willing to see the right honorable gentleman exult over the supposed superiority of the term policy in Ireland, which was simply that of conquest. In the meantime the government might post pone the inquiry if it were found upon investigation

to be untimely and premature. Mr. Gladstone asserted that the government would violate the constitution if it should suspend the habeas corpus unless the necessity for such action was first assured by an inquiry, and concluded by a warm appeal "for the adoption of the motion before

The Premier was evidently ill in health, and exhibited signs of mental anxiety during the debate. Sir Robert Peel an I other members followed in a vigorous attack upon the government, asserting that it was action and not investigation that was wanted-action which the opposition would gladly back-to check dissatisfaction indamed from Amer

The Solicitor General sought to interpose, and de. nounced the ingratitude which had been shown to a eader who had insured the passage of so many important measures without ever before incurring the denunciation of a feeble-minded tory. He scored dr. Disrae'i as Shakespeare's lean apothecary. whose poverty and not his will drove him to such At this point Mr. Maguire moved an adjournment

of the debate, but Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Gladstone both protested against it, and defeated the mo-A motion for an adjournment of the House was also defeated amid great excitement.

The motion for a select committee to inquire into

the Irish question was adopted by eighty-one ma-

jority, and the session terminated soon afterward.

THE ENGLISH CABINET. Rumors of a Coming Reconstruction-Mr. Cladstone's Ministerial Changes as

> Spoken of in the Clubs. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK NERALD.

LONDON, March 3, 1871. The probabilities of an immediate reconstruction of the Cabinet, under Premier Gladstone, are canvassed almost hourly in the city clubs.

I have collected the most confident of the political surmises which prevail, and transmit the result of my latest observations to the HERALD by cable The actual resignation of Mr. Childers of the office of First Lord of the Admiralty is reported.

The report is accompanied by the statement that

Earl Kimberly will succeed Mr. Childers, and that

the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue will assume the duties of Minister of the Colonies, which will be made vacant by the transfer of Earl Kimberly. The Bank of England-Weekly Statement.

LONDON, March 3, 1871.

In stating the condition of the Bank of England r the HERALD I am enabled to inform you by cable that the official report of the directors (published yesterday evening) shows that the stock of

The Bank of England rate remains at three per

DEATH AT THE HOFFMAN HOUSE.

At one o'clock Thursday afternoon a gentlemanty appearing man registered his name on the book of appearing man registered his hame on the book at the Hoffman House as J. G. Swift, second licitenant Second infantry, United States Army. He was shown to a room, and, not putting in an apperance up to eight o'clock last night, his door was forced open, when he was found dead in bed. His friends at the hotel took charge of the remains. The Coro-ner was notified and will hold an inquest.

The statement that the directors of the Webster Bank, Boston, had presented their late cashier, who was retired from the institution on a charge of embezziement, with \$1.500, is authoritatively denied.

# VIEWS OF THE PAST.

MARCH 4.

1461—Henry VI., of England, deposed by Edward IV.
1394—Den f'edro, of Portugal, born.
1193—Saladin, Sultan of Egypt and Syria, who overthrew the Latin kingdom of Jerusalem, died
in Damascus.

A.—The Fashion of Spring Hats for Gentle-ien will be introduced this day. ESPENCHEID, manu-acturer, No. 113 Nassau street. A.—Herring's Patent CHANPION SAFES 251 Broadway, corner Murcar Resst.

A.—Solled Boots and Shoes Selling at Half price at E. A. BROOKS', 575 Broadway. A .- Perfect Fitting Boots and Shoes, and A .- Throat Affections and Hoarseness .- All

suffering from irritation of the Throat and Hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate roller afforded by the use of BROWN'S BRONNHAL TROUGHES. The demulecal ingredients allay primonary irritation, and after public speaking or singing, when the throat is wearied and weakened by too much exercise, their use will give renewed strength to the vocal organs. All Rendy-Knox's Spring Hat for Gents, A .- Dougan's Spring Styles of Gentlemens's Hate now ready. Salesroom 102 Nassau street, corner Aun. Bargains in Diamonds—Diamonds Bought.— GEO, C. Al-LEN, 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hunders and Broken Hopes Mar the Peace of thousands who can succeed and be happy. A PHRENO-LOGICAL EXAMINATION at 589 Broadway will show each man his true place. Chapped Hands, Sore Lips and all Skin diseases cured by GILE'S SUNFLOWER CREAM. Bold by all druggists; price 35c. Depot, 189 Sixth avenue, corner furteents street.

Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye.—Sold and applied at his wig and scalp factory, No. 6 Astor House David's Spring Style of Gentlemen's Hats.— Dr. J. Miller's Southing and Healing Bat-SAM, for internal and external complaints. Depot. 213

Dr. Sage's Catarris Remedy. -8500 Reward for an incurable case. Sold by druggists, or by mali, 50c. A pamphlet free. Address R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Bullato,

Electrical Application for the Removal of Disease by Dr. CHAMBERLIN, No. 7 West Fourteenth st. Gents' Spring Style Dress Hats, Seven Immense Prices Paid for Old Books.

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ew. Open for gentlemen constantly day and night Separate Department for Ladies, Open from FA, M. to FP, M.